application to the Governor ner have we been permitted to see the District Attorney's report to the Governor, although the Attorney-General stated at the hearing before Commissioner Hand that he placed it is evidence. My request to the District Attorney for a copy has been refused and I am told that no copy has been filed with Commissioner Hand

RESENTS TREATMENT OF THE CASE. I have reached the decision to make this statement very reluctantly because I naturally shrink from making public my private affairs. But for a month some newspapers of the city have been full of false charges, insinuations, innuendoes and accusations of almost every conceivable character, from almost every conceivable source. Mr. Gans and I have been accused of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. of dishonestly influencing an upright Judge to State prison to serve a long sentence, of inducing Brandt by false promises of leniency to plead guilty of a crime which he did not commit, and finally of inhumanly seeking by improper methods to keep an innocent man in prison after his innocence had been proved. Every one who has had anything to do with the conviction of Brandt or the opposition to his release the Governor who refused to pardon him to the officers who caused his arrest, has been subjected to misrepresentation and abuse. Bulletins of supposed proceedings in the Grand Jury room have appeared almost daily in the newspapers without contradiction: public officials have vied with one another in supporting the efforts of Brandt's counsel to secure his freedom and confirmed criminal has been held up before the community as a martyr entitled to public sympathy and support. Worst of all, by carefully devised innuendo and statement, certain newspapers have sought to attack my honor and to create an imconviction and to oppose his applications for elemency were designed to hide some

To refute the cowardly statements recently made by counsel employed for Brandt by a newspaper and widely circulated in some of the newspapers that it was my counsel and I who first dragged the name of Mrs. Schiff into this case one and certain other newspapers beginning with the issues of January 24, 1912. I have therefore decided that in self-protection and in justice to all those who have been

mystery which if made public would dis-

Brandt's Employment and Discharge.

In the summer of 1906, while living at my country place at Oyster Bay, L. I., I employed Brandt, then masquerading under the name of Lawrence De Foulke, as a household servant Before the summer was over he was discharged for remaining town over night on several occasions without permission A few weeks later, after we returned to town, Brandt applied for reemployment, and as there had been some difficulty in finding a competent man to replace him he was reengaged by the until February 11, 1907. Late on the afternoon of that day he handed Mrs. Schiff an envelope and asked her to read the letter which it contained. This letter, which proved to be an impudent declaration of affection, threw Mrs. Schiff into such a when she handed the letter to discharge Brandt, to give him the \$20 wages due him to date and to see that he left the house at once. These orders were carried out. The following is a copy of the letter which caused Brandt's discharge:

Brandt's First Letter to Mrs. Schiff.

Misers. M. L. Schift.
"DEADEST LADY: Please have indulgence
and pardon my liberty, which I have taken by writing your this for me so important

and particular letter.
"Dearest Lady as you may perhaps remember that I ones last Autumn left your services, and the reason why I came to you perhaps you never realized or by any means surmized, it was for you, yes: but I must tell you dear Lady, it is on this particular quistion I have based my dareing intrusion to write you.

By doing this I but my future on a hazard or it will bring me magnificent thoughts of coming:—
"I am a poor fellow but I have a heart

which I would part with to a Lady which I love dearest on earth ("it is you dearest Lady.") I am perfectiva lone in this country no real friends no relations whatever, I do not mix up with the servants as I find more pleausur to associate with peopel

"I do not know if you are interest or like my person but I do know that I am awfly fond of you, in every respect I like and ad-mire you emensklig. My feelings towards you dear Lady has grown every day in larger "Inside my heart is the eternal feeling's

which can not be expressed in words ("only actions can speak.")

"Day and night, until the slumber takes that if he would consent to go quietly I me away, I think of you dear Lady, it is would not call for help, but would let him restless thoughts which never lives my out of the house myself. I also asked him

I was born a Baron my mother a Baroness

when she died, but I was born one year bewhich took her away suddenly, without to have written any legacy, so much was left to my stepfather for my education in s years, thats all. I came to this country 3½ years ago to try my best, and to help my stepfather which is in a rather poor financial affairs with 3 dotters. The only thing I have to be proud of is my health and my mother's dear decended nobility shall always be in the honor of my mothers name.—
"I will not tire you any longer, but if you

have the slitest liking or sumpthly for me, who thinks the world of you, I wish of my heart you would use me and have confedence I am not able to marry nor ider can I because you Madam has me with body soul you maybe do not know or believe it, but I take God as a sufficient ado to it [One sentence here omitted by THE SUN.]

Trust me, as you only true friend, money I am here to you purpose take me and make use of me and give me a friends hand throught this weary world of illness: eYou have power to send me out on the street I can gett a place easy enoff but to he had his coat and shoes, and to meet me house. This statement he has recently conthink of it makes me feel sorry I trust you at the front door, where I would let him firmed in an affidavit, which my counsel which I never read in any woman:

"I hope you will from time to time give me a little place in your mind and heart and remember me as one who thinks the orld and all of you; lovingly, B. L. de. F.
"P. S.—This is a free country and I have a right to Love you if I want but it is up to you if you want to think anything of me

and consider me as a friend : "For mercy don't show this to your husband or anybody-

"Let me know your thought throught a note please, it would make me happy." This is the first letter which Brandt ad-dressed to Mrs. Schiff or to myself and it was the first revelation to us of his char-

About three days after Brandt's dis-charge Mrs. Schiff received a letter from him expressing regret for his conduct and asking for a reference. The following is a copy of this letter:

Brandt's Second Letter, Written Three Days After His Discharge.

HOTEL VICTORIA. TIPTE AVENUE, TWENTY-SEVENTE STREET, AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK. GEORGE W. SWEENET, PROP. THURSDAY, 14 Feb. 07 L. Schiff 156 E 46 S.

DEAR MADAM-Pardon my liberty, but I

HOEHLER S.

must write this few lines. All I want to say is concerning my own person—
"You might have a very bad opinion of
me, after the eve of d. 11 Feb. — I am very

You know madam that hven you engaged me for the first time you may perhaps remember that my references where first

and for mercy write me a reference, you know if I was honest, soher, willing, industrious or a good waiter. You know

"Madam you know that I done my best for to suit you and I have spendt about 7 months in your services. And I must state some reason's why I have no reference during that time, the Employment Byrou ask me, and I don't know what to say. "If I do not gett a place soon I do not no what it will become of me and my dear Fader who is about 59 years. Please madan realize the fact as well as Mr. Schiff know that my feelings towards you Madam took the best of me but don't judge me to hard I am young and do not see things

"LAURENCE DE FOULKE To this letter I replied that in view of

as thi Hoping to receive some answer

I have the honor to sign Your truly

We heard nothing further from him until the night of the assault, March 8, 1907. I can best give my account of the assault and of the occurences down to the time of Brandt's arrest and arraignment before Magistrate Whitman by offering the following affidavit, which I made in writing on March 12, 1907, four days after the assault.

Written Statement Made by Schiff Four Days After the Assault.

"On Friday evening, March 8, Mrs. Schiff and I dined at Martin's with Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stern and returned home in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Warburg, reaching our house at about 9:15 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Warburg came into the house for a few moments, but did not go above the parlor floor. After they left, when we went up-stairs at about 10 o'clock Mrs. Schiff went to bed, while I remained in the sitting room reading until about twenty minutes of 11. I then extinguished the lights in the sitting oom and walked through the hall, extinguishing the lights as I went through until I reached the door of my dressing room, by which time the hall was in darkness. As I opened the door of my dressing room I was struck a violent blow on the head, which, however, did not render me unconscious. I at once sprang to the switch and turned on the electric light, as the room was in darkness, when I saw a man standing over me brandishing a wooden enpin. At first I did not recognize who

said to him not to strike me again and that would give him what money I had with me. was a former servant of mine, named Lawmonth previously. He had no shoes on gown of mine which had been laying on a appears in Dr. Mabon and Macdonald's chair. As I recognized him I said to him statements that when questioned about of the assault and theft is to offer the folthat I was very much surprised to see him the pins he told them that he had taken lowing confession which he made to Detecthere and that he should have fallen as low them, but pretended not to be able to find tive Rogers at my office on the Monday as not only to enter my house but to atempt to murder me, to which he made reply sleep and did not care what became of him. that if he did me up he could get away, and if he was caught that he would only get two or three years. He told me to lay all my money on the dressing table in front of Much has been made by Brandt's friends. him, continuing to brandish the wooden of the fact that upon the occasion of the tenpin, but I refused to give him the money assault I parleyed with him, gave him \$50 as he asked.

had no fear of him I lit a cigarette and office on the following Monday. I pursued began to talk to him, watching him in the that course because I was alone at night, meantime. I told him that it was foolish dealing, as I supposed, with a madman of a young man to start on a career of crime; who threatened to kill me and professed to that even if he did succeed in robbing me be armed with a pistol, and I desired at ali and 'doing me up,' as he expressed it, and hazards to get him out of the hous might be able to get away he would be bound to be caught, and finally telling him how he got into the house and how long he had been there, and he told me that he had entered through the area, through which the ashes are removed; that he had been in fore she gott married. She had heart trouble the house since about 8 o'clock and that he

had been awaiting my return.
"While we were talking he placed the wooden tenpin on the floor next to himself and put his right hand at his hip pocket. I asked him why he did this, and he said that he had a revolver in his pocket, which he would use if necessary, and further-more, that if necessary to escape arrest he would shoot himself. At first he absoso, I was born a Gentleman and I lutely refused to listen to any idea of going peaceably, as he said he could not trust me, but he finally consented to do so, I a fresh start. My only idea of course was the start of the man and to have an opportunity to consider what would be the best thing to do with him if he came. He finally Leonard Bourne, who was my cellar man at the start of this case in March, 1907, thing to do with him if he came. He finally Leonard Bourne, who was my cellar man at the start of the start.

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George G. Benjamin

out. This he did, and as I let him out of the house I gave him \$50. "As soon as he was gone I alarmed the house and saw that everything was closed tight for the night and then went and informed Mrs. Schiff of the occurrence. I had a badly swollen head, which prevented me from sleeping, and I spent the night in would say in passing that the man knew the habits of the house, that my butler, who is a married man, sleeps at home on Friday flights, that we always go out for dinner on Friday nights, and that after my things are once laid out for the night in my dressing room, which is always done prior to 9 o'clock, nobody enters that dressing room. Before going to bed I locked the door of my dressing room, so that nothing could be disturbed there, as I wished to make a thorough search in the morning. On Saturday morn-ing I called my butler, William Calpin, to my dressing room, and upon examination he found lying upon the floor a long silver around its handle, which was kept in the butler's pantry; a three pronged ice pick, with a long wooden handle, which belonged in the cellar, and the wooden ten pin, with money I had was the 20\$ hi give William of me. man to attack me. We also found that two scarfpins, viz., a diamond horseshoe scarf-pin, and a small diamond horse scarfpin, had been taken, as well as a silver shoe-horn. We further found that an attempt had been made to disconnect the bell of the but that this attempt was not successful "I thereupon sent for my physician, Dr. Joseph Fraenkel, who examined my head

> jury, although I would suffer some pain for some little time, and also stated to me that blow had landed squarely on my head it would doubtless have crushed my skull.
> "I later in the morning notified Pinkerton's Detective Agency, who sent their assistant superintendent, Mr. Rogers, to see me, superintendent, Mr. Rogers, to see me, and I instructed him to see whether they could find any trace of the man, furnishing them an address at which he had been last known and which had been given me for this purpose. Pinkertons found no trace of him, but on Monday morning, March 11, he appeared at 10 A. M. at my office. In the meantime I had retained Mr. Howard Gans to advise me as to the course which Foulke upon his arrival that I would place him in the hands of Mr. Gans and Mr. Rogers, above named, and that I would be guided absolutely in my treatment of him by what Mr. Gans advised me. From this point on I am not advised, except by report as to what occurred, but in the afternoon Mr. Gans advised me that the only action for me to take was to lodge a criminal complaint against the man. This advice complaint against the man. was concurred in by Drs. McDonald and the man as to his sanity. I thereupon appeared before Judge Whitman in the Tombs police court and swore out a complaint against the man. I would further say in passing that the doctors informed me that the man stated to them that of the \$2; that he had come to the office as he felt that he had nothing to risk by so doing as if he did not he would be caught anyway. and that by his coming I might be influenced

and said that I had suffered no serious it

to deal leniently with him.
"MORTIMER L. SCHIFF. "Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifteenth day of March, 1907. "EUGENE H. PAUL

"Notary Public 14, New York County, N.Y

Now Pretends Another Purpose of th Visit.

In addition to what I set forth statement made at the time, I add that I asked Brandt the night that he broke into the house whether he had stolen anything portant in view of his subsequent menby invitation and that his purpose in stealing the pins was to disguise what he now pretends to be the real purpose of his visit. Further light is thrown on the falsity of this absurd prefence by the fact which coupled with the final proof of his men-

Much has been made by Brandt's friends after. and permitted him to leave "In order to try to make him feel that I having secured his promise to come to my my wife and children were sleeping.

f he came to my office on Monday morning | the cellar there are two barriers, one a door at 10:30 A. M. I would send him possibly to of iron bars and the other a wooden door. Chicago and see whether I could give him I am advised that if Brandt opened any of thing to do with him if he came. He finally Leonard Bourne, who was my cellar man at consented to leave, upon which I told him the time, made a written statement that the to remove my dressing gown, which he had wooden door was closed at the time when on: to go down to the cellar, where he said Brandt stated that he had entered the



procured for District Attorney Whitman

Affidavit of Leonard J. Bourne

"Leonard J. Bourne, residing at 67 Foster street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, being duly sworn, deposes and says: "I am now residing at 57 Foster street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at present am employed by Mr. Edgar Pierce as

chauffeur. I am 25 years of age.

"On the 15th day of October, 1908, I entered the employ of Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff of New York city as third man in his household and I remained in his employ continuously until about April 1, 1907. I was employed by Mr. Schiff on the 12th of March, 1906, in the capacity of carriage

"It was part of my duty as third man during the time of my employment by Mr. Schiff to attend to the furnaces of the steam heating plant in the cellar of Mr. a part of my duty to remove ashes from the furnaces and send them up to the street This was accomplished by taking the ashe out of the door in the rear of the cellar ashes are raised on a pulley to the back yard. The opening of this hoist was during my employment covered by a grating which is capable of being lifted up. The fence around the yard was about ten feet high, and in it there was a grate.

house at 932 Fifth avenue for the purpose of making up a fire and I then noted that he door leading into the hoist was closed key to that door had been lost for some time and it was impossible to lock it; but am sure that it was closed not only by reason of the fact that I remember seeing it, but because whenever that door was opened there was created a violent draught which would immediately call it to any one's attention. The grating covering hoist was, I remember, open. I do no

that time the gate leading into the yard versation with him after his commitment was closed. While that gate cannot be Three days later, on March 15, we received opened from the outside by ordinary means would be an easy matter for any one desiring to get in to open it, for there is a wire which runs from the kitchen along the fence to the latch of this gate by pulling which the gate can be opened, and any one climbing on the fence could easily reach this wire.

"I remember all these facts very clearly particularity just prior to the 16th of March as to what I then remembered very clearly. I have recently read the affidavit, and this affidavit is practically a restatement of the facts therein stated as to which my memory has thus been refreshed.
"LEONARD J. BOURNE."

The fairest way to present Brandt's story were called in to examine him, as appears sponse in writing or otherwise.

from their written statements made shortly after.

on the afternoon of March 21 I received a call from J. C. Rosenthal, a lawyer. I

"NEW YORK, Monday, March 11, 1907.

Brandt Passed Five Barriers.

The claim is now made that Brandt entered my house through an open door and was not compelled to turn a knob or lift a latch to enter. Upon this slender basis rests the claim made by both the District strong and Attorney and the Attorney-General that Brandt was not guilty of burglary in the Brandt was not guilty of burglary in the first degree. To support their contention there is no evidence but the prisoner's own october, 1905, when I went to work for would be shown to such a man as Brandt to fixed the sisters are at present in Stockholm, Sweden. I two diamond pins which he had been accused by for stealing and that Mr. Rosenthal had come to give this information to me as an act of courtesy. Mr. Rosenthal said that while he did not believe this story to be true it might become public if there were a trial and that i there is no evidence but the prisoner's own there is no evidence but the prisoner's own statement. The facts, however, are these: Brandt says he entered the house by means of the cellar door, which opens into the area through which ashes are removed from the cellar. In order to enter the house from the street by this means Brandt was compelled to pass five separate barriers, first the iron gate from Seventy-fourth street into the area discharged for reasons which 1 do not brand that if he did not plead guilty of the crimes which he had committed a trial to resign. I was out of employment one month and then obtained a position with street by this means Brandt was compelled to pass five separate barriers, first the iron with him until February, 1907, when I was discharged for reasons which 1 do not brand the offect of reducing the sentence which Brandt would otherwise receive. gate from Seventy-fourth street into the discharged for reasons which I do not alleyway at the rear of my house; next and care to state. After I was discharged I having said to him that if he would go other iron gate from the alleyway into my was unable to secure a position. My funds quietly 1 would give him some money to get his things out of pawn and to get food and lodging. I further said to film that 1 would try to give him another chance and iron ladder. Finally, between the area and sudden impulse struck me, that is, to go coming discouraged. I came to a state when I had no money to buy food and a sudden impulse struck me, that is, to go to the residence of my former employer. city, and ask him for some money. Friday, March 8, about 9 P. M., I arrived in the vicinity of Mr. Schiff's residence. My first intention was to ring the doorbell, and took two diamond pins, one horseshoe and one horse head pin.

"I then became alarmed and considering if Mr. Schiff was to return and find me he myself, so sticking the two diamond pins in to the cellar, secured a bowling pin, and on my way upstairs went to the pantry and secured a carving knife. I then returned to Mr. Schiff's dressing room, which was in darkness and sat in a chair. It was just ten minutes to 10 o'clock when the front door bell rang. I assumed this was Mr. Schiff. I then prepared myself, and taking the bowling pin stood up awaiting Mr. Schiff. It was about half an hour later when Mr. Schiff entered his room. The light Mr. Schiff entered his room. The light of the servants' staircase reflected and I from the servants' staircase I struck him a blow on the head with the bowling pin. He turned on the lights. I made no further attempt at violence, but placed the bowling pin on a chair, for Mr. Schiff said, 'I will give you money, you should be ashamed of yourself for there is something good left in you yet and I will help you and send you to any place you want to go.' I was so excited I forgot all about the pins. I then went downstairs, put on my

pins I do not know-I could not and them. After I arrived home it was my intention to return them this morning. The solid silver shoehorn, which I took from Mr. Schiff's room, I returned.

"The above statement is made of my own free will, without promise or reward of any ind.

LAURENCE DE FOULEE."

In this connection I might add that while at my office Brandt stated to Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Mabon that the reason he came to the office was that he felt confident that I could get him anyway and that he there-fore risked nothing by coming.

The Search of Brandt's Room and the Letters Foun There.

As I was informed, shortly after Brandt's arrest the Pinkerton man, Mr. Rogers, with Sergt, Taylor searched Brandt's room, with his permission, to find out whether he had any other stolen property besides the two diamond pins. After that search Mr. Rogers reported to me that no property of value had been found and gave me four papers, one of which was a pencil draught Brandt's handwriting of the letter to Mrs. Schiff which had caused his discharge and which is given above. As this draught was written upon my letter paper with my address engraved at the top and was adlressed to my wife I naturally kept it as I had a right to do. The other three papers were letters addressed to Brandt, a pparently from some maid servant to whom he had been attentive. They were of no importance and I put them in the envelope with the other papers. After the institution the other papers. After the institution of the recent Grand Jury proceedings my ounsel voluntarily gave to the District Attorney these three letters and a copy of the draught of the letter to Mrs. Schiff, offering to produce the original whenever required. These are the letters regarding which so much mystery was made in some voluntarily, and not upon the demanof the District Attorney, and no effort was made to withhold any of them except the I have information that convinces me draught of the letter to Mrs. Schiff, which is that Fischer-Hansen not only was the bearen subject to production wherever and when ever it may properly be required in any

Threatened To Reflect on Mrs. Schiff. With the events which followed Brandt's commitment by Magistrate Whitman until his sentence by Judge Rosalsky I personally had very little to do, as I was represented by my counsel, Mr. Howard Gans. Having been assured by the allenists Drs. Mabon and MacDonald after a thor ough investigation that my first theory that Brandt was insane was incorrect there was no escape from the conclusion that he was a dangerous criminal and especially dangerous to my family and myself. He had insulted my wife, entered my house feloniously at night, stolen my property and assaulted me with a mur-derous weapon, intending, as I then be lieved, and still believe, to kill me. Brandt's conduct while in the Tombs only

confirmed my opinion that he was a danger munity. On March 12, the day after his commitment to the Tombs, I received a note from Brandt asking me to visit him. I did not go, but asked Mr. Gans to see him, which he did on the following day. Mr. Brandt Repeated Scandal to Senator know whether the grate leading into the yard was open or not. I was down in the cellar again at 11 o'clock and again noticed that the door leading into the hoist was that the door leading into the hoist was had better not tell lies about anybody.

This Mr. Gans tells me, was his only visit to him in substance that if the charge was yard was to him in substance that if the charge was yard was not considered. This, Mr. Gans tells me, was his only visit to Brandt at the Tombs and his only cona communication from a person who had been confined at Police Headquarters over effect that Brandt had told him the circum. stances of his entry into my house, stating that he had entered through the "coal scuttle," and that in the presence of my in-formant Brandt had told two professional burglars who were in the same cell that property of large value could be had in the Schiff house and in what manner and at what time the house could be entered with the least possible risk of discovery.

## Pissher-Hansen Appears

About March 19 Fischer-Hansen called case, which was in the hands of a young man in his office, and that if there was any-shing he could do he would gladly be of service. This is the only conversation I ever had with Fischer-Hansen about Brandt. that he had been unable to find a position. Rosalsky, in which he asserted that he knew that he was out of work, had no place to nothing about any diamond pins and tived by the fact that it was repeated on the same day without substantial change to Drs. was after, wrote him suggesting a meeting Mabon and Macdonald, the alienists who To this letter Fischer-Hansen made no re-

> sent for Mr. Gans. Mr. Rosenthal stated to us in substance that he had come into "New York, Monday, March 11, 1907. The Brandt case by reason of the fact that "Statement of Laurence De Foulke made to John W. Rogers, March 11, 1907, at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 54 William street, New York city."
>
> "Men York city."
>
> "New York city." street, New York city.
>
> "My name is Laurence De Foulke, age 21 years. My present address is a hotel on East Forty-second street near Third with the assistance of Mrs. Schiff and at her avenue, the name and address I do not invitation, and that she had given him the know. I was born in Stockholm, Sweden. Brandt would otherwise receive.

### Falsehoods in the Case

In due course I appeared as a witnes In due course I appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury and answered the questions which were put to me, and on March 22 Brandt was indicted. With the subsequent proceedings I had nothing to do. The alleged meeting between Judge Rosalsky and myself and others at the Criterion Club is a pure myth. I have never been in the Criterion Club in my life. The story that while in the Tombs Brandt received his meals from a neighboring but thinking he would not see me, I entered through the basement cellar door, which I found open. I took off my shoes so as not to make any noise going upstairs, I went upstairs to Mr. Schiff's dressing room. ises or by any other means. We simp insisted that the law should take its course After Brandt's arrest Mr. Gans asked the if Mr. Schiff was to return and find me he Police Department to make an investi-would call the police, so I concluded it would gation of his past career, in the first instance

be better to me to have a weapon to protect to furnish the District Attorney with matter for Brandt's cross-examination on the trial the lapel of my vest, I went down stairs that was then expected and later when to the cellar, secured a bowling pin, and on Brandt had pleaded gullty to furnish the has told frankly the sources from which he secured the information. And now even after five years it appears that the report understated rather than overstated Brandt's criminal career

### Scandalous Letter from the Tombs.

to go." I was so excited i lorgot all about the pins. I then went downstairs, put on my shoes and joined Mr. Schiff, who was standing at the front door. He then handed me \$50 and requested me to call at his office at 10:30 A. M. Monday, March 11, which appintment I kept. What became of the two Brandt's lying and ecandalous tale, which

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he has since expanded and retold on so man occasions, that on the night of the assaul pretended to be in the house as a burglar and to have stolen the two diamond pins with the chivalrous purpose of hiding from me his pretended reason for being in my ouse. The outrageous falsity of this is discharge and which appears on its face to be the first fetter ever addressed to Mrs

Lays It To Fischer-Hansen.

of this letter but assisted in its preparation. Indeed the story of chivalry foreshadowed in this letter seems to be a specialty of Fischer-Hansen. In the New York World of August 26, 1905, is told a somewhat similar story attributed to him. I am informed that he recently told a representative of the press that although he mentioned no names in this story he had in mind Brandt and the Schiffs, quite forgetting that the World first entered my employ.

After Brandt was sent to Sing Sing my

counsel, Mr. Gans, on my behalf openly took measures to be notified in case of any attempt on the part of Brandt to secure pardon. I took this precaution, as I was convinced that Brandt was a dangerous and confirmed criminal, and specially dan-

gerous to my family and myself.

If any evidence beyond my own experience were needed to convince me of this Brandt had been a thief in Sweden and that he had forged the name and embezzled the funds of his employer and benefactor,

Brandt Repeated Scandal to Senator

Nelson. In June, 1909, a Mr. Reymert, as attorney for the Swedish Consulate in New York, called on Mr. Gans saying that Senator Nelson of Minnesota had received an appeal from a person at Dannemora State prison named Brandt to investigate his case and that Senator Nelson had asked the Swedish Consulate in New York to make the investigation. Mr. Reymort showed to Mr. Gans the prisoner's letter to Senator Nelson, which was a repetition, with great elabora-tion of detail, of the scandalous stories he had before attempted to circulate. As far as I am able to learn the same lying story has been the basis of his recent application to Gov. Dix and was told by him to newspaper reporters who were permitted to interview him at Dannemora.

Brandt Told It to the Governor Too.

BRANDT TOLD IT TO THE GOVERNOR TOO. In November, 1911, Mr. Gans informed me that he had learned from Mr. Wilmot, the assistant of District Attorney Whitman in harge of pardon applications, that Brandt had made an application for pardon. Gans thereupon wrote the Governor asking an opportunity to be heard on my behalf, stating that this desire was based on the fact that the prisoner had heretofore sought to scandalous stories, the falsity of which was easily proven. On November 28 Mr. Gans received a letter from Mr. Potter, the Governor's pardon clerk, saying that the Gov-ernor would not see Mr. Gans, but that the writer would. On December 12 Mr. Gans) saw Mr. Potter in Albany. Mr. Gans in-formed me that Mr. Potter declined to show him the pardon application, but in conversa-tion admitted that the story told by Brandt as the basis of his appeal to the Governor was in substance the story which had appeared in the latter to Senator Nelson. Mr Gans also called upon Mr. Wilmot and offered to assist him with information bearing on Brandt's application for clemency.

Next Whitman Heard It.

On January 24 articles emanating from required. How much of the information Albany appeared in certain newspapers to the effect that District Attorney Whitman was incorporated in his report to the had personally visited Brandt in prison and Governor I do not know as neither I nor had secured from him a statement. The my counsel have had an opportunity of headline in one prominent article was seeing that report nor any of the papers "Brandt after five years in prison declares" before the Governor except such as have he is innocent. Pleaded guilty, he says, to been made public in the proceedings before save name of woman in M. L. Schiff house-hold." The article refers to a letter addressed by Brandt to Mrs. Schiff. other newspapers began to print the story. which subsequently appeared in varying forms, that Brandt had been "railroaded" to jail to cover a scandal in my household.

I soon learned that the scurrilous tale which he had foreshadowed in the Fischer-Hansen letter and developed and expanded in his for clemency, but was told by the Governor's

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letter to Senator Nelson had been further expanded and had been told in all of its lying and scandalous details, not only to the paper reporters as were able to gain access to him. Some of the newspapers became bolder and printed almost daily insinuations and veiled illusions to a scandal in my family, to hide which Brandt had been railroaded to prison and was now, although remembered that Brandt's lying tale of chivalry and self-sacrifice has been the basis of every application he has heretofore made for sympathy and elemency. It is only within the last few days that his counsel have put into his mouth the pretension that he would rather stay in jail than be responsible for an attack on a woman. Several days before the transmission

the District Attorney of his report to the Governor my counsel submitted to Judge Whitman the evidence of the false and mendacious nature of the grounds on which Brandt based his plea for elemency, in-cluding the letter to Mrs. Schiff of Febru-ary 11, 1907, which caused Brandt's dis-missal and which is submitted above, and offered to furnish further information if

Governor Acted Without Hearing Schiff As soon as the reports of the District Attorney and Judge Rosalsky were sent to the Governor Mr. Gans went to Albany

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